

ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: "Oral Pathology," chapter 5, pages 5-1 through 5-15; and "Emergency Treatment for Oral Diseases and Injuries," chapter 6, pages 6-1 through 6-11.

3-1. Which of the following conditions does the science of Oral Pathology NOT treat?

1. Nature of the disease
2. Surgical procedures
3. Causes of the disease
4. Development of the disease

3-2. Who is responsible for informing a patient when an oral disease is found?

1. Dental technician (basic)
2. Dental technician (advanced) only
3. Dental officer only
4. Both 2 and 3 above

3-3. When do congenital anomalies occur?

1. At death
2. After birth
3. During birth
4. Before birth

3-4. When do acquired anomalies occur?

1. At death
2. After birth
3. During birth
4. Before birth

3-5. About how many milliliters (ml) of saliva do the salivary glands secrete on a daily basis?

1. 150
2. 750
3. 1500
4. 1750

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| <p>A. Abscess</p> <p>B. Cyst</p> <p>C. Ulcers</p> <p>D. Vesicles</p> <p>E. Hematoma</p> <p>F. Petechiae</p> <p>G. Ecchymoses</p> |
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Figure 3A—Oral lesions

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-6 THROUGH 3-12, SELECT FROM FIGURE 3A THE ORAL LESION THAT BEST DESCRIBES THE INFORMATION GIVEN IN THE QUESTION. USE EACH ANSWER ONLY ONCE.

3-6. A round pinpoint, nonraised, lesion with purplish-red spots.

1. C
2. E
3. F
4. G

3-7. An enclosed pouch or sac that contains fluid or semisolid material.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. E

3-8. A localized collection of blood that escaped from blood vessels because of trauma.

1. A
2. E
3. F
4. G

3-9. A small elevation that contains fluid.

1. A
2. B
3. c
4. D

3-10. May be caused by biting, denture irritation, toothbrush injury, viruses, or other irritants.

1. c
2. D
3. E
4. G

3-11. Large, purplish-red areas caused by blood under the skin or mucosa.

1. A
2. E
3. F
4. G

- 3-12. Commonly caused by a bacterial infection.
1. A
 2. C
 3. E
 4. F
- 3-13. What condition must exist for an impaction to occur?
1. Missing deciduous teeth
 2. Abnormal position
 3. Physical barrier
 4. All of the above
- 3-14. Which of the following conditions causes attrition?
1. Breakdown of enamel, dentin, and cementum
 2. Wear involving teeth against teeth
 3. Large tooth crowns
 4. Bulimia
- 3-15. When a dental caries first appears on enamel, what is the appearance?
1. A chalky white spot
 2. A small brown spot
 3. A hollowed out hole
 4. All of the above
- 3-16. What will a dental explorer do when it is passed over an incipient lesion?
1. Sink in
 2. Feel soft
 3. Feel hard
 4. Disappear
- 3-17. Recurrent carries will occur in a tooth in which of the following circumstances?
1. Trapped air pockets
 2. Sealed margins
 3. Leaky margins
 4. All of the above
- 3-18. Pit and fissure caries develop in what area of a tooth?
1. Depressions
 2. Pulp chamber
 3. Smooth surfaces
 4. Proximal surfaces
- 3-19. Smooth surface caries develop in what area of a tooth?
1. Depressions
 2. Pulp chamber
 3. Incisal third
 4. Proximal surfaces
- 3-20. Pulpalgia commonly occurs after which of the following procedures has been performed on a tooth?
1. Extraction
 2. After a restoration
 3. Before a restoration
 4. After placement of gutta-percha
- 3-21. Which of the following definitions best describes pulpitis?
1. Restoration of the dental pulp
 2. Inflammation of the restoration
 3. Inflammation of the dental pulp
 4. Periapical abscess of the dental pulp
- 3-22. If a periapical abscess is left untreated, in what area of a tooth will bone loss occur?
1. Apex
 2. Pulp only
 3. Crown only
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 3-23. Dead pulpal tissue will decompose and produce which of the following results?
1. Secondary dentin
 2. Secondary pulp tissue
 3. Toxins
 4. Fistula
- 3-24. What chronic disease is the most prevalent in mankind?
1. Periapical
 2. Periodontal
 3. AIDS
 4. HIV
- 3-25. Marginal gingivitis usually starts in which of the following areas?
1. Sulcus
 2. Front teeth
 3. Periodontal pockets
 4. Tips of the papillae

- 3-26. The ulceration of the gingival crest in ANUG results in what type of an appearance?
1. Punched-out
 2. Stippling
 3. Swollen
 4. Torn
- 3-27. When periodontitis progresses, the gingival tissues will appear as what color?
1. Dark red
 2. Bluish red
 3. Bluish yellow
 4. Grayish white
- 3-28. During pocket formation, what type of projections of calculus form between the teeth?
1. Shelf-like
 2. Bone-like
 3. Crystal-like
 4. Smooth-like
- 3-29. The gingiva surrounding a periodontal abscess will have which of the following appearances?
1. Red and hard
 2. Hollow and swollen
 3. Bleeding and swollen
 4. Inflamed and swollen
- 3-30. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis are what type of lesion?
1. Ulcers
 2. Abscess
 3. Blisters
 4. Neoplasms
- 3-31. What type of the herpes simplex virus is most commonly diagnosed in oral pathology?
1. HSV-1
 2. HSV-2
 3. HSV-3
 4. HSV-4
- 3-32. Recurrent herpes simplex lesions that affect routine dental treatment should be rescheduled for what period of time?
1. 2-3 days
 2. 3-6 days
 3. After the active phase
 4. Before the active phase
- 3-33. Which of the following oral manifestations are signs of HIV infection?
1. Candidiasis
 2. Hairy leukoplakia
 3. Kaposi's sarcoma
 4. All of the above
- 3-34. What are the two types of neoplasms that can be diagnosed in oral cancer?
1. Neo-carcinoma and malignant
 2. Benign and malignant
 3. Benign and neo-carcinoma
 4. HSV-1 and HSV-2
- 3-35. The growth or spread of malignant tumors from one area to another is known by which of the following conditions?
1. Transdermal
 2. Transfusion
 3. Transferism
 4. Metastasis
- 3-36. The area where the user of smokeless tobacco develops an oral precancerous lesions is defined as what type of pathology?
1. Sportsman 's dipper keratosis
 2. Snuff-dipper's keratosis
 3. Farmers lesions
 4. Leuko-keratosis
- 3-37. A Dental Technician may provide temporary emergency dental treatment under which of the following conditions?
1. To combat infection
 2. To provide relief from pain
 3. To prevent further damage to oral structures
 4. All of the. above
- 3-38. If a patient reports to the dental clinic after hours with a toothache and you are the duty Dental Technician, which of the following steps should you first take?
1. Give them 2 aspirins and schedule a sick call appointment for the next day
 2. Notify the duty dental officer
 3. Notify the duty medical officer
 4. Place a temporary filling, check the occlusion, and make an appointment for the patient

- 3-39. Which of the following choices best describes a symptom?
1. You observe bleeding gums
 2. You observe a fractured tooth
 3. The patient informs you of a toothache
 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 3-40. Which of the following choices best describes a sign?
1. You observe a large hole in a patient's tooth
 2. Patient tells you he/she chewed a piece of ice
 3. Patient tells you he/she has the filling in their pocket
 4. Patient tells you he/she has been in pain for 2 weeks
- 3-41. When pain from an affected tooth manifest to a healthy, non-involved tooth, what is the condition called?
1. Referral symptom
 2. Referred pain
 3. Pain manifesto
 4. TMJ
- 3-42. Which of the following conditions exist if a patient is experiencing pain caused by the pressure of fluid building up inside the pulp chamber?
1. Periodontal abscess
 2. Periodontitis
 3. Acute pulpitis
 4. Pericoronitis
- 3-43. Which of the following conditions exists when swelling is confined to a small area at the site of a sinus tract?
1. Sinus abscess
 2. Grape abscess
 3. Cellulitis
 4. Gumboil
- 3-44. When performing an emergency treatment for a periapical abscess, what instrument, if any, will you use to drain the abscess?
1. Bard Parker and #15 blade
 2. Explorer
 3. Syringe
 4. None of the above
- 3-45. What type of inflammation is present in marginal gingivitis?
1. Cratered
 2. Severe
 3. Oozing
 4. Mild
- 3-46. A patient with acute gingivitis may complain of which of the following symptoms:
1. Teeth are loose
 2. Bad taste in the mouth
 3. Sore or swollen gums
 4. Excessive bleeding
- 3-47. Necrotizing ulcerative gingivitis is commonly referred to by what term?
1. Trenchcoat
 2. Trenchmouth
 3. Foul mouth syndrome
 4. Glowing gums syndrome
- 3-48. What colored membrane will be covering the gingiva if a patient has NUG?
1. Bluish-grey
 2. Reddish-white
 3. Bluish-white
 4. Gray-white
- 3-49. Periodontitis usually results from what untreated condition?
1. Marginal gingivitis
 2. Congenital birth defect
 3. Juvenile periodontitis
 4. Periodontal syndrome
- 3-50. What is the correct emergency treatment for a periodontal abscess?
1. Irrigate affected area with a 3-way syringe
 2. Use a soft-bristled toothbrush and angle the bristles on the affected area using the "Bass Technique"
 3. Gently probe the affected area with a scaler to establish drainage
 4. Use an explorer and puncture the most raised portion of the abscess to express the pus
- 3-51. Which of the following solutions should you use to irrigate the tissue flap if a patient has pericoronitis?
1. Glycerite of iodine
 2. Warm saline solution
 3. Hydrogen peroxide
 4. Flap conditioner

- 3-52. What are the two common types of stomatitis found in the oral mucosa?
1. Genital herpes and aphthous
 2. HIV and aphthous
 3. Herpetic and cold sores
 4. Herpetic and aphthous
- 3-53. Bleeding from an extraction site is referred to by which of the following terms?
1. Postextraction alveolar osteitis
 2. Postextraction hemorrhage
 3. Postbleeding hemorrhage
 4. Postsocket hemorrhage
- 3-54. Postextraction alveolar osteitis is a condition commonly referred to by what term?
1. Dry socket
 2. Dry tooth
 3. Dry clot
 4. Dry hole
- 3-55. To treat post extraction alveolar osteitis, what type of dental material do you place in a tooth socket?
1. 2 x 2 gauze pad with eugenol
 2. Penrose drain with eugenol
 3. Iodoform gauze with eugenol
 4. Cottonballs with eugenol
- 3-56. Tooth fractures are classified into how many different types?
1. One
 2. Two
 3. Three
 4. Four
- 3-57. Fractured teeth can involve which of the following parts of a tooth?
1. Enamel and dentin only
 2. Enamel, dentin, and pulp only
 3. Enamel, dentin, pulp, and root
 4. Enamel, dentin, and cementum only
- 3-58. With which of the following dental materials will you use to treat a Type I fracture?
1. Cavity varnish
 2. Temporary splint
 3. Temporary crown form
 4. Zinc oxide and eugenol
- 3-59. A Type II fracture involves an exposure of the pulp.
1. True
 2. False
- 3-60. Dental Technicians who provide emergency treatment of a fractured mandible will use which of the following materials?
1. Arch bars and wires only
 2. Dental splints only
 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 4. Elastic bandage